



Fact Sheet #5

Notice of Proposed Plan Beloit Corporation Site Rockton, Winnebago County, Illinois

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.



209313

Public Hearing

Illinois EPA will hold a public hearing to explain the Proposed Plan and the alternatives presented. Oral and written comments will also be accepted at the hearing. These meetings will be held on **April 7, 2004, at 6:30 to 9:00 pm at the Hononegah Performing Arts Centre, 307 Salem, Rockton, Illinois.**

Public Comment Period

Illinois EPA will accept written comments on the Proposed Plan during a public comment period. The public comment period will be scheduled in conjunction with the public hearing. Illinois EPA will select a final remedy for the site only after the public comment period has ended, and the information submitted during this time has been reviewed and considered. The public comment period for the Proposed Plan is **March 19, 2004 through May 24, 2004.**

INTRODUCTION: Illinois EPA Announces Proposed Plan

The *Proposed Plan* announces the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's (Illinois EPA or Agency) recommendation for cleaning up contaminated soil and groundwater at the Beloit Corporation Superfund Site in Rockton, Illinois.

The Illinois EPA is issuing this Proposed Plan as part of its public participation requirements pursuant to the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP)* (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 300.430(f)(2)). The Proposed Plan summarizes information that can be found in greater detail in the *Remedial Investigation (RI)* and *Feasibility Study (FS)* report and other documents contained in the *Administrative Record (AR)* for this site. Illinois EPA encourages the public to review these and other documents in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the site and Superfund activities that have been conducted there. The AR contains the information upon which the selection of the response action will be based and is available on microfiche at the following location:

The Talcott Free Library
101 East Main Street
Rockton, Illinois
815/624-7511

The public is further encouraged to review and comment on **all** the alternatives identified in the Proposed Plan. Concerned citizens wanting to review the complete Proposed Plan (containing all the alternatives) can find a hard copy in the Information Repository at the aforementioned location.

Site Description

The Beloit Corporation, Blackhawk Facility is located in Rockton Township, Winnebago County, in north central Illinois. The site lies in a mixed industrial and residential area adjacent to and within the Village of Rockton. It is bounded on the north by Prairie Hill Road, on the west by the Rock River, on the south by an access road from the Rock River to Blackhawk Boulevard, and on the east by Blackhawk Boulevard. The site area includes Beloit Corporation property, the neighboring Blackhawk Acres subdivision, the former Soterion/United Recovery facility (Soterion), a portion of the Taylor, Inc. property, and the Safe-T-Way property. However, the NPL site is defined by the extent of contamination, and thus is not fixed to these boundaries.

The Beloit Corporation began operations in 1957 as a manufacturer of papermaking machines that produce layered paper products from paper pulp. Solvents were used at the plant for parts cleaning operations. *Non-chlorinated* solvents were used at the facility until the mid 1970's. From the mid 1970's until 1983, *chlorinated* volatile solvents were used. Currently the facility is closed pending transfer to other industrial uses.

Site History

Between 1980 and 1982, the Illinois EPA conducted several investigations at Soterion in response to complaints from local residents. These investigations led the Illinois EPA to conduct a groundwater quality study of private water supply wells located nearby Blackhawk Acres subdivision. The principal results of these analyses showed that three private wells on the southern end of Watts Avenue contained 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) and Tetrachloroethene (PCE) at concentrations exceeding the USEPA Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), with low concentrations of other VOCs. These results led to several subsequent investigations in the vicinity of Soterion and Beloit Corporation property by the Illinois EPA and Beloit Corporation. These investigations included sampling of wastewater and sludge from the Beloit Corporation Research Center, groundwater monitoring wells, surface soil and soil gas. The results of these studies indicated that VOCs were present in groundwater in several areas of Beloit Corporation property and in the subdivision and Soterion. However, the source of VOCs could not be defined to one location.

In August 1990, the USEPA placed the Beloit Corporation Blackhawk Facility on the *National Priorities List* (NPL) or *Superfund* List. In May 1991, Beloit Corporation entered into a Consent Decree with the Illinois EPA to conduct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study. Four phases of investigation were conducted by Beloit Corporation with Illinois EPA oversight between July 1992 and January 1998. The objective of the investigations was to define the nature and extent of groundwater contamination on Beloit property and in off-property areas, and to identify the source of VOC contaminants.

In June 1999, Beloit Corporation filed for bankruptcy. In July 2001 the Beloit Liquidating Trust became the owner of all of the remaining liabilities and assets of Beloit Corporation, including the Rockton property. In April 2002, a Prospective Purchase Agreement (PPA) under Section 122h of CERCLA was signed between the USEPA and a potential purchaser of the property.

Cleanup Actions Taken

The Illinois EPA installed carbon filter treatment units on four residential private water well supplies that contained VOCs in excess of MCLs. These units were placed at three residences on Watts Avenue and one on Blackhawk Avenue. These systems have been maintained and monitored since installation in 1993 by the Illinois EPA.

In July 1996, a groundwater pump and treatment system (also referred to as the Interim Source Control Action), located in the southeastern corner of the Beloit Corporation property, was installed by Beloit Corporation for groundwater containment within the property. The pump and treatment system has been in continuous operation since that time. In 1998, another private water supply well, located on Blackhawk Drive (in the Village of Rockton) was also found to have VOCs exceeding MCLs. This residence was connected to the Village of Rockton municipal water supply in 1999.

Remedial Investigation Results

The Illinois EPA's Remedial Investigation (RI) was completed in 1999. The results of RI indicate soil and groundwater at the Beloit Corporation property is contaminated as a result of on-site handling and release of solvents during manufacturing. 1,1,1-TCA, PCE, Trichloroethene (TCE), and 1,2-Dichloroethene (1,2-DCE) were detected in soil and groundwater. The complete RI details sources, sample results, and groundwater plumes and can be found on microfiche in the Administrative Record.

EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Nine evaluation criteria (see below) have been developed by U.S. EPA to address the statutory requirements and the technical, cost, and institutional considerations for appropriate remedial actions at Superfund Sites. Table 1 (see Page 6) compares the alternatives of the Proposed Plan to the nine criteria.

Glossary of Evaluation Criteria

Overall protection of human health and environment addresses whether or not a remedy provides adequate protection and describes how risks posed through each pathway are eliminated, reduced, or controlled through treatment engineering controls or institutional controls.

Compliance with ARARs addresses whether or not a remedy will meet all of the Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements of other Federal and State environmental statutes and/or provide grounds for invoking a waiver.

Long-term effectiveness and permanence refers to the magnitude of residual risk and the ability of a remedy to maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time once cleanup goals have been met.

Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment is the anticipated performance of the treatment technologies that may be employed in a remedy.

Implementability is the technical and administrative feasibility of a remedy, including the availability of materials and services needed to implement the chosen solution.

Cost includes capital and operation and maintenance costs.

State acceptance indicates whether, based on its review of the RI and Proposed Plan, the State concurs with, opposes, or has no comment on the preferred alternative.

Community Acceptance will be assessed in the Record of Decision following a review of the public comments received on the RI report and the Proposed Plan.

SUMMARY OF CLEANUP ALTERNATIVES

A Feasibility Study was completed by Beloit Corporation, in consultation with the Illinois EPA and U.S.EPA, in November 2003. Alternative 1 would take no action to cleanup the groundwater and soil contamination. Alternatives 2 and 2a address contamination in Beloit property groundwater and off-property groundwater, but do not provide source area remediation at the erection bay. Alternatives 3 and 3a address off-property groundwater contaminants and source treatment at the erection bay, but do not include continued operation of the pump-and-treat system on Beloit property. Alternatives 4, 4a, and 4b include off-property groundwater source treatment actions, on-property source remediation at the erection bay, and maintenance of the existing pump-and-treat system on Beloit property. The estimated cost of each of these alternatives has been updated to 2003 dollars (See Table 1).

Alternative 1

"No Action" Alternative

The No Action Alternative involves taking no additional action at the site, and includes shutdown of the pump-and-treat system. The contaminated soil and groundwater would remain in place. This alternative is provided as a baseline for comparison to the other alternatives and is required by the NCP.

Alternative 2

On-Property Groundwater Pump and Treat, and Off-Property Groundwater Plumes Monitored Attenuation

This alternative includes the following measures for the on-property groundwater plume:

- Continued operation of the pump and treatment system.
- Institution of a deed notice prohibiting the use of shallow groundwater on Beloit property for potable purposes.
- Potential action (i.e. new deeper wells, provide municipal water supply, or extend the pump and treatment system) in the Blackhawk Acres subdivision at the homes with carbon filtration systems, if VOCs still exceed standards after a 5 year review period.
- Continued monitoring of the on-property groundwater plume to measure the progress of pump and treatment system.

For the off-property groundwater plumes in the Village of Rockton, the measures include:

- Establishment of a *Groundwater Management Zone* over an area that encompasses the plume.
- Continued groundwater monitoring, and if VOCs are detected in residential wells, the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) will be notified. The IDPH will determine the appropriate action to be taken, including determination of the need for an alternate water supply.

This alternative is essentially a continuation of the existing site remediation efforts. This alternative assumes a project life of 30 years.

Alternative 2a

On-Property Groundwater Pump and Treat, and Off-Property Groundwater Pump and Treat

This alternative includes the same remediation measures for the on-property groundwater plume as outlined in Alternative 2.

For the off-property groundwater plume, this alternative includes the following measures:

- Construction of extraction wells and an air stripping system to treat groundwater, which would then be discharged into the Rock River. The configuration and specifications of the extraction and treatment system would be determined during the project design phase.
- Continued groundwater monitoring, and if VOCs are detected in residential wells, appropriate action will be taken by the IDPH, including determination of the need for an alternate water supply.

This alternative assumes a project life of 30 years.

Alternative 3

VOC Source Treatment, and Off-Property Groundwater Plumes Monitored Attenuation

This alternative includes the following measures for the VOC source area at the erection bay and on-property groundwater plume:

- Institution of a deed notice prohibiting use of shallow groundwater for potable purposes.
- In-situ treatment of source area soil and groundwater at the erection bay by chemical oxidation.
- Cessation of the pump and treatment system but continued monitoring of the on-property groundwater plume.
- Potential action (new deeper wells, provide municipal water supply, or extend the pump and treatment system) in the Blackhawk Acres Subdivision near the homes with carbon filtration systems, if VOCs still exceed standards after a five year review period.

For the off-property groundwater plumes in the Village of Rockton, the measures include:

- Establishment of a *Groundwater Management Zone* over an area that encompasses the plume.
- Continued groundwater monitoring, and if VOCs are detected in residential wells, appropriate action will be taken by the IDPH, including determination of the need for an alternate water supply.

This alternative assumes a project life of 20 years. Once the source area is remediated, the on-property plume is expected to diminish by advection, dispersion, dilution, and sorption as the plume migrates toward discharge in the Rock River.

Alternative 3a

VOC Source Treatment, and Off-Property Groundwater Pump and Treat

This alternative includes the same remediation measures for the VOC source area treatment at the erection bay with deed notices, cessation of the pump and treatment system monitoring, and potential action in Blackhawk Acres, as outlined in Alternative 3.

For the off-property groundwater plume, this alternative includes the following measures:

- Construction of extraction wells and an air stripping system to treat groundwater, which would then be discharged into the Rock River. The configuration and specifications of the extraction and treatment system would be determined during the project design phase.
- Continued groundwater monitoring, and if VOCs are detected in residential wells, appropriate action will be taken by the IDPH, including determination of the need for an alternate water supply.

This alternative assumes a project life of less than 20 years. The controlling factor is the timeframe required for the on-property plume to migrate, dilute and disperse once the source area is remediated.

Alternative 4

On-Property Groundwater Pump and Treat, VOC Source Treatment by Chemical Oxidation, and Off-Property Groundwater Plumes Monitored Attenuation

This alternative includes the following measures for the on-property groundwater plume and erection bay source area:

- Continued operation of the pump and treatment system.
- In-situ treatment of source area soil and groundwater at the erection bay by chemical oxidation.
- Institution of a deed notice prohibiting the use of shallow groundwater on Beloit property for potable purposes.
- Potential action (new deeper wells, provide municipal water supply, or extend the pump and treatment system) in the Blackhawk Acres Subdivision near the homes with carbon filtration systems, if VOCs still exceed standards after a five year review period.
- Continued monitoring of the on-property groundwater plume to measure the progress of pump and treatment.

For the off-property groundwater plumes in the Village of Rockton, the measures include:

- Establishment of a Groundwater Management Zone over an area that encompasses the plume.
- Continued groundwater monitoring, and if VOCs are detected in residential wells, appropriate action will be taken by the IDPH, including determination of the need for an alternate water supply.

This alternative assumes a project life of 15 years.

Alternative 4a

On-Property Groundwater Pump and Treat, VOC Source Treatment, and Off-Property Groundwater Pump and Treat

This alternative includes the same remediation measures for the VOC source area and on-property plume as outlined in Alternative 4.

For the off-property groundwater plume, this alternative includes the following measures:

- Construction of extraction wells and an air stripping system to treat groundwater, which would then be discharged into the Rock River. The configuration and specifications of the extraction and treatment system would be determined during the project design phase.
- Continued groundwater monitoring, and if COCs attributable to the NPL site are detected in residential wells, appropriate action will be taken by the IDPH, including determination of the need for an alternate water supply.

This alternative assumes a project life of 15 years. This is the same remedial time frame as Alternative 4 because the controlling factor is the time required to remediate the on-property plume, which is the same for both alternatives.

Alternative 4b

On-Property Groundwater Pump and Treat, VOC Source Treatment with a Dual Phase Extraction System, and Off-Property Groundwater Plumes Monitored Attenuation

This alternative includes the same remediation measures for the on-property plume and off-property plumes as outlined in Alternative 4, with the exception that VOC source treatment would be accomplished with a dual phase extraction system instead of chemical oxidation.

With this system a high vacuum system is applied to simultaneously remove liquid and gas from the VOC source area. The vacuum extraction well includes a screened section in the zone of contaminated soils and ground water. It removes contaminants from above and below the water table. The system lowers the water table around the well, exposing more of the formation. Contaminants in the newly exposed *vadose zone* are then accessible to vapor extraction.

This alternative assumes a project life of 15 years. This is the same remedial time frame as Alternative 4 because the controlling factor is the time required to remediate the on-property plume.

SUMMARY OF THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Based on the information collected to date on soil, groundwater, surface water and sediment contamination and associated risks to human health and the environment, the Illinois EPA recommends **Alternative 4** for cleaning up the Beloit Corporation NPL site. Alternative 4 includes on-property groundwater pump and treat, VOC source treatment by chemical oxidation, and off-property groundwater plumes monitored attenuation.

Based on new information or public comments, the Illinois EPA, in consultation with the USEPA, may later modify the preferred alternative or select another remedial action presented in the Proposed Plan. The public is therefore encouraged to review and comment on **all** of the alternatives identified in this Proposed Plan. The RI and FS reports should be consulted for more information on these alternatives.

In summary, the recommended alternative is believed to provide the best balance among the alternatives with respect to the nine criteria used to evaluate the remedies.

The Community's Role in the Selection Process

Illinois EPA solicits input from the community on the cleanup methods proposed for each Superfund response action. Illinois EPA has set a **public comment period from March 19, through May 24, 2004**, to encourage public participation in the selection process. The comment period includes a public hearing at which Illinois EPA will present the RI report and Proposed Plan, answer questions, and accept both oral and written comments.

The public hearing is scheduled for 6:30 to 9:00 pm on April 7th and will be held at the Hononegah Performing Arts Centre, 307 Salem Street, Rockton, Illinois. Oral and written comments will be summarized and responses provided in the *Responsiveness Summary* section of the *Record of Decision (ROD)*. Individuals attending the public hearing and who sign in will be sent a copy of the Responsiveness Summary at a later date.

Concerned citizens wanting to review the complete Proposed Plan and other pertinent technical information that the Illinois EPA and USEPA used in their recommended selection of the preferred final remedy can be found in the **Administrative Record** at The Talcott Free Library. The Administrative Record is contained on microfiche, however, hard copies of this material is available from Jan Ogden, Illinois EPA's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Coordinator.

All FOIA requests should be forwarded to:

Jan Ogden, Illinois EPA FOIA Coordinator
Illinois EPA
Bureau of Land #24
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276
217-782-9878 (Voice)
217-782-9290 (Fax)

Table 1
Summary of Detailed Analysis of Alternatives
Beloit Corporation Superfund Site
Rockton, Illinois

Evaluation Criteria	Alternatives							
	1	2	2a	3	3a	4	4a	4b
	No Action	On-Property Groundwater Pump & Treat and Off-Property Groundwater Plumes Monitored Attenuation	On-Property Groundwater Pump & Treat and Off-Property Groundwater Pump & Treat	Groundwater VOC Source Treatment and Off-Property Groundwater Plumes Monitored Attenuation	Groundwater VOC Source Treatment and Off-Property Groundwater Pump & Treat	On-Property Groundwater Pump & Treat, VOC Source Treatment (Oxidation) and Off-Property Plumes Monitored Attenuation	On-Property Groundwater Pump & Treat, VOC Source Treatment (Oxidation) and Off-Property Pump & Treat	On-Property Groundwater Pump & Treat, VOC Source Treatment (Dual Phase) and Off-Property Plumes Monitored Attenuation
Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Compliance with ARARs	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence	○	⊙	⊙	●	●	●	●	●
Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	●	●	●
Short-Term Effectiveness	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Implementability	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cost (Net Present Worth)* In the event that one or more of the private wells in either Blackhawk Acres or in the Village becomes affected by one of the VOC plumes, an additional capital cost of \$20,000 should be added for each well that needs to be connected to the municipal water supply. However, a decision on the particular course of action (connection to municipal water supply or the installation of point-of-entry treatment systems) for each affected residence will be made on an individual basis. There are a total of 77 potable water wells in the Village and Blackhawk Acres. A contingency of \$1,530,000 for each active alternative should be considered. These costs are not included in the net present worth costs for each alternative due to their uncertainty.	\$0	\$1,677,000	\$3,890,000	\$1,289,000	\$3,327,000	\$2,024,000	\$3,919,000	\$2,109,000
Support Agency Acceptance	The United States Environmental Protection Agency concurs with the recommended alternative.							
Community Acceptance	Community acceptance of the recommended alternative will be evaluated after the public comment period ends.							

Symbolic Definition:

○ Alternative does not fully meet the requirements of the criteria. ⊙ Alternative partially meets the requirements of the criteria. ● Alternative meets the requirements of the criteria

*Note: Estimated Capital and Annual Operating and Maintenance Costs can be found in the complete Proposed Plan.

GLOSSARY

Specialized terms and acronyms that are used in this fact sheet and in the Proposed Plan are detailed below.

Administrative Record (AR) - a file that is maintained, and contains all information used by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. This file is to be available for public review and a copy established at or near the site, usually at one of the Information Repositories.

Advection – the transfer of an atmospheric property by the movement of air.

ARARs (Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements) - *Applicable* requirements are those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive environmental protection requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under Federal or State law that specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance at a CERCLA site. *Relevant and Appropriate* requirements are those same listed standards that while not applicable at the CERCLA site, address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the site that their use is well suited to the particular site.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act or Superfund) - a Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 to create a special tax that goes into a Trust Fund, commonly known as *Superfund*, to investigate and take remedial action at abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Chlorinated – containing chlorine.

Community Relations Plan (CRP) - a plan that is prepared at the start of most Superfund response activities to direct activities that will allow the community affected by the site to be kept informed of USEPA, Illinois EPA, and PRP activities.

1,2-Dichloroethene (1,2-DCE) – a volatile organic compound (VOC).

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) - performed to evaluate removal actions in terms of their effectiveness, implementability, and cost.

Groundwater - underground water that fills pores in soils or openings in rocks to the point of saturation.

Groundwater Management Zone (GMZ) - a three-dimensional region containing groundwater being managed to mitigate impairment caused by the release of contaminants from a site.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - a concentration established by the USEPA for specific chemicals in drinking water supplies that may cause adverse health effects; these MCLs are a set of enforceable standards for drinking water quality.

National Priorities List (NPL) - the United States Environmental Protection Agency's list of the most serious, uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP) – the federal regulation that guides determination of the site to be corrected under both the Superfund program and the program to prevent or control spills into surface waters or elsewhere.

Plume – a visible or measurable discharge of a contaminant from a given point of origin.

Proposed Plan - a public participation requirement of CERCLA in which Illinois EPA summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy, rationale for the preference, alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of their remedial investigation. This document must actively solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under consideration.

PRP (Potentially Responsible Party) - any individual(s) or company(s) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a hazardous waste site. PRPs can include present and former site owners and operators, as well as anyone who generated or transported the hazardous wastes found at the site. Whenever possible, through administrative and legal actions, Illinois EPA/USEPA requires PRPs to clean up sites they have contaminated.

Record of Decision (ROD) - a public document that explains which cleanup alternatives will be used. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the remedial investigation and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) - investigative and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive, iterative process, and together referred to as the RI/FS. They are intended to: gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a Superfund site; establish criteria for cleaning up the site; identify and screen cleanup alternatives for remedial action; and analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

Responsiveness Summary - a summary of oral and written public comments received by Illinois EPA during the comment period on key documents and the Illinois EPA's responses to those comments. The Responsiveness Summary is a key part of the ROD highlighting community concerns for decision-makers.

Solvent - a liquid substance capable of dissolving or dispersing other substance (liquids or solids).

Tetrachloroethene (PCE) - a volatile organic compound (VOC)

1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA) - a volatile organic compound (VOC)

Trichloroethene (TCE) - a stable, low boiling-point colorless liquid; used as a solvent or metal degreasing agent, and in other industrial applications.

Vadose zone - the zone between land and surface and the water table within the moisture content is less than saturation and pressure is less than atmospheric. Soil pore space also typically contains air or other gases.

Volatile - readily vaporizable at relatively low temperature.

Volatile organic compound (VOC) - any organic compound that has a high vapor pressure and low water solubility. Many VOCs are human-made chemicals that are used and produced in the manufacture of paints, pharmaceuticals, and refrigerants. VOCs typically are industrial solvents (such as trichloroethylene); fuel oxygenates (such as methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)); or by-products produced by chlorination in water treatment (such as chloroform). VOCs are often components of petroleum fuels, hydraulic fluids, paint thinners, and dry cleaning agents.

For further information on the Beloit Corporation Superfund site, please contact:

Eric Runkel, Remedial Project Manager
Bureau of Land Pollution Control (#24)
Illinois EPA
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
(217) 782-6761
Eric.Runkel@epa.state.il.us

Michelle Tebrugge, Community Relations Coordinator
Office of Community Relations
Illinois EPA
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
(217) 524-4825
Michelle.Tebrugge@epa.state.il.us